Form No. 10-300 10-741

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SE			O COMPLETE NATION			S
1 NAME			i i			
HISTORIC	Greyhound Bus	[ Terminal				
AND/OR COMMON	Greyhound Bus	Depot				
2 LOCATIO	N	3				
STREET & NUMBER	102 Northwest	Third St	root		·	
CITY, TOWN		i		COI	FOR PUBLICATION NGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
STATE	Evansville Indiana		vicinity of code 18		ighth JNTY hurah	CODE 163
3 CLASSIFI		,		*	<u> </u>	
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	**	STATUS		PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICTSBUILDING(S)STRUCTURE	PUBLICPRIVATEBOTH		_XOCCUPIEDUNOCCUPIEDWORK IN PROGRESS		AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL	MUSEUMPARKPRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE OBJECT	PUBLIC ACQI _IN PROCESS _BEING CONSIDERI	<u>.</u> .	ACCESSIBLEYES: RESTRICTEDXYES: UNRESTRICTED		ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL	RELIGIOUSSCIENTIFIC X_TRANSPORTATION
			_NO	·	MILITARY	OTHER:
	F PROPERTY	(				
NAME STREET & NUMBER	Greyhound Line	s, Inc.		-	•	
STREET & NUMBER	1400 West Thir	d Street		····		
CITY, TOWN	Cleveland	\	VICINITY OF		STATE Ohio 43113	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5 LOCATION	N OF LEGAL	DESCR	IPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGIŞTRY OF DEEDS STREET & NUMBER	S,ETC. Vanderburg	gh County	Recorder			
CITY, TOWN	City-Coun	ty Admini	stration Buildin	g		
CITY, IOWN	Evansville	9			state Indiana	
6 REPRESEN	NTATION IN	EXISTI	NG SURVEYS			
TITLE	Indiana Histori	ic Sites	and Structures I	nventorv	,	
DATE	1978	,	•	•	COUNTY _LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS		epartmen	t of Natural Res			
CITY, TOWN	1				STATE	

\_\_EXCELLENT

X.GOOD

\_\_FAIR

#### CONDITION

\_\_DETERIORATED

RUINS

\_\_UNEXPOSED

#### **CHECK ONE**

\_XUNALTERED

#### **CHECK ONE**

XORIGINAL SITE

DATE

\_\_MOVED

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Greyhound Bus Depot on the corner of Northwest Third and Sycamore Streets stands in the heart of downtown Evansville, just one block from the Main Street Walkway. Although most of the buildings that once faced the depot on the other side of Sycamore have been replaced by parking lots, it is still surrounded by several buildings earlier than it whose age and style complement the depot's Jazz Age design.

The L-shaped plan and curved corner entrance recall the plan of the unfinished Cadick Theatre, on whose foundations the bus depot was constructed. Visually the building is divided into three main parts with the corner entrance being the focal point, and the two legs of the 'L' forming the two subsidiary parts. To the rear of the building-primarily the southwest-is attached a metal awning sheltering the bus loading area. Although steel is used for floor joists and wincow and door lintels, the two story structure is primarily of brick construction faced with porcelain enamel panels. This wall treatment wraps around the ends of the building; the rear, however, is of red brick.

The rounded corner entrance has two painted wood doors, separated by a projecting windowed display case. The wood framing of the doors is covered with blue porcelain enamel strips, their ends pointed so that they form an "X" at their intersections. The transoms of the doors are of sandblasted glass in a zigzag pattern; sidelights are of plain glass. The door hardware is embellished by molded horizontal lines, with a Greyhound insignia appearing near the pushbars on the interior.

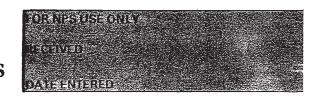
Above the doors is a curved awning with "Greyhound" written in porcelain enamel Broadway style lettering on a background of blue neon lights. The curved wall directly above the awning is constructed of glass block allowing some light into the waiting room. Above the glass block is a broad band, also curved, of fluted white porcelain enamel panels with blue edges. The only strong vertical element in the composition is a sign on the corner above the main entrance, again covered with porcelain enamel. The word "Greyhound" is printed vertically in red neon Broadway letters, a red and white stripe running vertically beside it and across the top. Above the stripe is an embossed greyhound dog set in motion by its blinking blue neon lights.

The long, Third Street side of the building runs northwest from the corner entrance and contains a two story waiting room, with the ticket desk, offices and men's balcony at the far end. The fenestration reflects this use arrangement in three bays which contain two story windows opening onto the waiting room, and a fourth bay at the rear corner containing an entrance and windows on the first floor and windows on the second.

The shorter Sycamore Street side of the building has one bay near the entrance containing a two story window that opens onto the end of the waiting room. Beyond this is another bay and curved corner bay, each with windows at both the first and second story levels. This end contains a vending machine area (formerly a lunchroom) on the first floor and a women's balcony on the second.

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**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Both the Third Street and Sycamore Street sides of the building have the same porcelain enamel finish which continues around the ends of the building. The panels at the foundation level and surrounding the main entrance are dark blue; the rest of the building is a light blue. Three white string courses outlined in dark blue surround the building, one at the sill level, one at the second story lintel level, and another at the cornice level. Just below the cornice line on each side is a white embossed greyhound dog.

The smooth wall surfaces are interrupted only by a shallow inset at the ends of the waiting room, and by the windows, which are recessed from the wall plane and have a projected type metal sash. The walls curve in to meet the sash, and have rounded corners at each end of the building. The smooth, cool surface, horizontal bands, and curved surfaces all emphasize the streamlined effect of the building.

The back side of the building is almost completely covered by the awning, which shelters two entrances onto the waiting room, service entrances, and a projecting bay window for the ticket office.

The interior of the depot repeats the curves of the outside, most notably on the wall between the former kitchen and the stair to the women's balcony. Other interior features are relatively simple, such as the horizontal molding on the dado that encircles the entire public space. Aluminum railings with wood handrails surround the two balconies. The original drawings indicate a round window near the ceiling on the rear wall supposedly containing an art glass greyhound dog. But this, as with many other interior finishes, was either altered or deleted during construction.

The site also contains a one story brick building of later vintage, which is used for garage and storage space.

SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1939	BUILDER/ARC	HITECT William S. Arr	asmith
1800-1899 ' _X1900-	COMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENTINDUSTRYINVENTION	PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	XTRANSPORTATION  OTHER (SPECIFY)
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1400-1499 1500-1599	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTURE	CONSERVATIONECONOMICS	LAW LITERATURE	SCIENCESCULPTURE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Evansville's Greyhound Bus Depot is significant not only as a major center of public transportation, but also as an excellent example of the modernistic style popular just after the Great Depression.

The depot was constructed in 1939 according to plans by William S. Arrasmith of the Wischmeyer, Arrasmith and Elswick firm of Louisville, Kentucky. That firm had been responsible for scores of Greyhound depots throughout the nation, and the Evansville example is typical of the modernistic, streamlined style employed by Arrasmith in many of the depots designed during this period.

Associate architect for the project was Edwin C. Berendes of Evansville.

The depot was constructed on the site of the Cadick Theatre, a building begun in the early 1920s and never completed. The ruins of the theatre stood until May 1938, when a partial demolition was begun. According to the architect's drawings, the foundations of the old theatre were employed in the construction of the new depot, up to a level just below grade. The use of the old foundations may have been a major factor in determining the shape of the new structure—the curved corner entrance of the depot follows very closely the lines of the theatre entrance.

The materials and architectural details of the bus station were, however, very much products of the late 1930s. The porcelain enamel walls and glass blocks were materials commonly used in an era that was keenly aware of its technological achievements. Items that were designed with mass-production in mind had simple, functionally expressive lines that carried over into all areas of design, and the term "modern" came to be associated with anything that featured smooth surfaces, parallel lines and broad curves. Such lines are visible in the horizontal lines and curved corners of the depot, streamlining suggestive of sleek machines it was to serve. The arch simplicity of the "Broadway" lettering, the fluting, and the zigzags are also characteristic of the time.

The modernism of the 1930s has been largely ignored as a style until relatively recently, and the Evansville Greyhound station has received its share of ridicule. But the building is one of very few of this style remaining in the city, and the only one downtown. It is a cohesive expression of the modernistic style, its signs, lights, materials and shape--still largely intact-all working together in a way that is deserving of appreciation and recognition.

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Evansville Press. 2 November 1937, 4 November 1937, 7 November 1937, 25 May 1938.

Louisville, Kentucky. Arrasmith, Judd & Rapp Associates. Architectural Drawing Collection. "Greyhound Bus Terminal, Evansville, Indiana," 1938.

Collection. "Greyhound Bus Terminal, Evansville, Indi	ana, 1930.
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre UTM REFERENCES	
A 1 16 4 4 19 6 14 10 4 12 0 12 6 15 10 B ZONE EASTING C D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	NORTHING
The west corner of Third and Sycamore Streets, more part	icularly described as
follows: Original Plan, William Bates Subdivision of Block 126, Original Plan, Block 127 Original Plan, Lukenheimer Subdivision of Block 128, 16	
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE	OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
11 FORM PREPARED BY  NAME/TITLE  Nancy J. Long, Historic Preservation Specialist  ORGANIZATION  ORGANIZATION	tober 10, 1978
Department of Metropolitan Development (8)	12) 426-5487 TELEPHONE
Room 304A, City-County Administration Building	STATE
	diana
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CER?  THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN T	
NATIONAL STATE	LOCAL
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I as been evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	. E' .
TITLE	DATE .
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTI	ER DATE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	
ATTEST:	DATE